Australian Network for Plant Conservation

NEWSLETTER

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AUSTRALIA
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SUMMER 1991 [no 1]

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Welcome to the first ANPC newsletter. The Network is developing well, and we are still on target with the various tasks that were listed in the Proposal for the formation of the ANPC. There are a few items that need to be mentioned since the last brief update was sent out in September.

MEMBERSHIPS: There are now 26 organisations, groups and individuals who are members of the ANPC (see membership list). For those of you who intend to join but have not yet done so, **THIS WILL BE THE FIRST AND LAST CORRESPONDENCE GOING OUT TO NON-MEMBERS.** We therefore look forward to receiving your subscription.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE: We have yet to finalise the Advisory Committee though we are still aiming to hold the first meeting in March 1992.

STAFFING: The employment of any staff for the ANPC (other than those at the ANBG) will depend on current applications for funding.

ARTICLES FOR NEWSLETTER: The response to the request for articles for the Newsletter has been excellent and we have not only had to considerably increase the size of this copy but already have a few articles for the next newsletter. The articles are primarily about the activities that are being carried out in Australia and the region and it is one of the intentions of the Newsletter to provide ideas for other Members. Please consider sending in a short article on your conservation activities in the near future.

SPECIES PROFILE: This item will appear on a regular basis. It will mainly concern species that are in particular risk and that could be considered as a project by members and also examples of projects that are already going ahead. Please consider contributing to this column.

TRAINING SESSION: The ANPC is to hold a training workshop for a number of Leaders of the Society for Growing Australian Plants (SGAP) Study Groups. Some of these Study Groups have increased our knowledge of the cultivation and propagation requirements of a range of Australian genera. Some have even been responsible for finding new species and rediscovering species that were either lost or believed extinct.
The workshop will cover such things as proceedures and ethics of collection, herbarium techniques, data recording for collections, propagation, endangered species recovery plans, possible Study Group roles in assisting botanical and horticultural research in Australia, administration of Study Groups, keeping seed banks, liaison with professional botanists and plant releases. Funding for this project has been aranged through the Federal Executive of the SGAP.

OTHER TRAINING ACTIVITIES: In the "UPDATE" circulated recently there was an article requesting you to notify ANPC of any training requirements that you felt were needed, as well as what training you were prepared to get involved with.. No-one has responded to this , so it is presumed that everyone is quite content with their lot! The offer still stands for those people who wish to register their training requirements

ANPC CONTACT NUMBERS: Until a permanent staff member is appointed, the ANPC contact numbers are (06) 2571627 and 2509508. The Fax number is 2509599. Newsletter articles should be sent to the address at the top of this page.

ENDANGERED SPECIES COLLECTION

From the "Protective Custody" conference held in Canberra in March 1991, and the recommendations that were circulated and discussed, two points have become firmly part of the ANPC's guidelines. These are:

Established by Australian National Botanic Gardens – a Division of Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service

i) that species conservation is only meaningful within a context of community and ecosystem conservation, and

ii) that integrated conservation is accepted as offering the most meaningful (nd biologically sound) means of contributing to the lasting protection of species diversity and will be the central ANPC strategy.

As a part of the above points, work has commenced on one of our major initial projects, namely the Endangered Species Collection. This collection will be a multi-site collection of living material of endangered plant species. It will be held as stored seed (or other germplasm), rooted cuttings, growing plants or any other living forms. In the case of any stored germplasm, viability testing will be required.

First priority will be given to those Australian species that are endangered nationally. Particular emphasis will be placed on material being held by Members in the region in which the plant naturally occurs, but safeguarding species by growing/storing them in several locations will be encouraged. Herbarium specimens of holdings will also be recorded.

The purpose of the Collection will be to:

i) Provide a resource for integrated conservation activities with in situ conservation organisations (e.g. species recovery plans);

ii) Provide a backstop against extinction in the event of a catastrophic loss of the remaining wild population of species;

iii) Provide a resource for rare plant research;

iv) Provide a resource for education and interpretive programmes;

v) Identify and recognise the holdings of endangered species outside of established botanic gardens and kindred organisations (e.g. ASGAP Study Group collections;

vi) Reduce the pressure on wild populations by encouraging the distribution of propagation material with known wild origin amongst organisations, groups and individuals;

vii) Introduce species of endangered plants to the nursery trade, where feasible.

Emphasis will be placed on those collections with detailed wild origin information and herbarium vouchering, however, any recorded holdings of an endangered species will be noted.

The holdings will be categorised to identify the level of information held about them and their importance in relation to integrated conservation.

The categories will be:

i) Material held is used in integrated conservation projects.

ii) Material held has detailed wild origin information and provides sufficient representation of the species' genetic diversity to be of use to an integrated conservation project.

iii) Material held has detailed wild origin information but only limited representation of the species' genetic diversity. Such holdings may still be of value to research work and will be of value for education and interpretive projects.

iv) Material held has limited or no wild origin information but its correct identification has been established. Such material would be useful for education and interpretive programs.

v) Material held is of doubtful status.

Further information concerning the data to be held is being sent to members for comment.

An important part of this project will be the development of the database structure for the National Collection. It will be developed taking into account standards that have already been developed in Australia (e.g. HISPID) but will add the horticultural component. This will be achieved using the hardware already purchased by the ANPC and that available from the ANBG. To expidite this part of the project the ANPC has submitted an application to the Federal Government for funding from the ANPWS Endangered Species Program.

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PLANT CONSERVATION - CENTRAL AUSTRALIA

Clarrie Smith, Olive Pink Flora Reserve, P O Box 8644, Alice Springs, 0871

The Olive Pink Flora Reserve in Alice Springs is establishing a stand of the rare ***Eucalyptus lucens*** (3RC on the ROTAP list) by adding to earlier specimens that are now in their fourth year. Twelve new trees propagated by staff member Connie Spencer were planted out in June.

This attractive Shiny-Leaved Mallee is represented by a few small populations on high ridges of the Macdonnell Ranges and could prove useful for home gardens in arid environments.

Plantings have also been made to increase the numbers of individuals of other rare species such as ***Macrozamia macdonnellii*** (3VCa), ***Ricinocarpos gloria-medii*** (2VCa) and ***Livistona mariae*** (2VCa).

An annual report on rare species being cultivated in the Olive Pink Reserve is due for circulation in December. For further information on this report or the very limited supplies of seed of ***Eucalyptus lucens*** please contact Clarrie Smith (address above).

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RESEARCH ON SENECIO GARLANDII

Geoff Burrows, Charles Sturt University, P O Box 588, Wagga Wagga 2650

Research is being conducted into the regenerative potential of ***Senecio garlandii***, a species restricted to a few localities between West Wyalong and Albury. It inhabits rocky outcrops in sheltered positions and is reasonably common at The Rock, 30 km SW of Wagga.

S. garlandii, the Woolly Ragwort, is a large-leaved herbaceous plant that grows to 1.0-1.5m tall. It often forms monospecific stands and occasionally grows in association with ***Beyeria viscosa*** and ***Dodonaea cuneata***. I have been recording the population for the last five years and no seedling regeneration has been noted in that time. The established plants die back in summer and resprout from the rootstock in winter and spring.

In March of 1991 the first major fire at The Rock in 50 years burnt 90% of the Reserve. Recent field work has failed to locate plants, and if it does not regenerate from seed this season its status will be severely diminished. This species was not represented on the ROTAP list until recently but now is listed as 3R.

I have collected seed of this species and germination trials will be conducted this year. I am also setting up a series of quadrats over the site to monitor rootstock regeneration, seed germination, seedling vigour & mortality, time to flowering and reproductive output.

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HABITAT PROTECTION AND REPLANTING FOR THE FORTY SPOTTED PARDALOTE

Dr Sally Bryant, Project Officer, Dept Parks Wildlife & Heritage, GPO Box 44A Hobart 7001

A project is currently underway in Tasmania to protect habitat for the endangered Forty Spotted Pardalote, an endemic bird threatened by the loss of habitat. The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) in conjunction with the Dept of Parks, Wildlife & Heritage are directing attention to Bruny Island where over half the population of the species occurs, mainly on private land used for agriculture.

The Forty Spotted Pardalote, ***Pardalotus quadragintus,*** is inextricably linked to White Gum, ***Eucalyptus viminalis.*** Emphasis of the project has been to protect existing stands of the White Gum, fence areas to allow regrowth and plant for the future.

A major boost to the project has been the co-operation from the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens who, under the guidance of Andrew Smith, are growing White Gum from seed collected on the Island. Friends of the Gardens volunteers are currently tending over 2500 seedlings which will be ready for planting on farms and small holdings early in 1992. It is hoped that this liaison will continue and that trees can be planted on an annual basis.

Each seedling planted will be listed on a tree register and monitored so that in years to come a real increase in habitat can be calculated. Being able to supply seedlings of provenanced stock is an excellent way of shifting emphasis of habitat conservation back to the landowner and providing them with a visual means of their participation in the project. The growing of trees by the Botanical Gardens has enabled this vital part of habitat expansion to become a reality and their help is greatly appreciated.

In addition to the assistance from the Botanical Gardens, all major landowners have agreed to conserve White Gum and will be planting the trees as boundary trees and windbreaks to form corridors of habitat. Other organisations such as the district school, Forestry, Municipal Council and the Department of Roads and Transport are participating on the project and are helping to make it one which is achieving tremendously positive results.

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A COMBINED TASMANIAN APPROACH TO RARE AND THREATENED SPECIES

J Whinam and S Harris, Dept Parks, Wildlife & Heritage, GPO Box 44A, Hobart 7001

Several organisations and individuals in Tasmania have been working on rare and threatened species. However, much of this research, propagation and legislation work was being done in a less than organised and co-operative manner. Flowing on from the ex situ plant conference in Canberra earlier this year and a subsequent visit to Tasmania by Don Falk (the Director of the Center for Plant Conservation at the Missouri Botanic Gardens), it was decided to co-ordinate rare and threatened species work in Tasmania.

The result has been the formation of the Endangered Plants Recovery Committee, comprising representatives of the Dept of Parks, Wildlife & Heritage, the Dept's of Geography & Environmental Studies and Plant Science at the University of Tasmania, the Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, the Forestry Commission, the Society for Growing Australian Plants, Greening Australia, Endangered Species Network and local City Councils. This committee results in an exchange of information and a co-ordinated approach to addressing the problems of rare and threatened species. It means that whilst botanists and ecologists address the problem of habitat and plant ecology, the propagation expertise of the botanic gardens is used and that Council ground staff responsible for reserves can contribute to the maintenance of suitable habitat. The principle value of the group is in allowing exchange of information and in preventing duplication of work. It also enables helpful criticism to be made of various programs, such as the species recovery plans prepared by the Dept Parks, Wildlife & Heritage.

It is also planned to run field days where all the people involved in working on rare and threatened species can meet in the field to share expertise and knowledge. The first of these days will be directed towards Tasmanian endemic species of the family Epacridaceae. It is hoped that by combining propagation expertise, knowledge of plant ecology and viewing natural habitats, that some of the problems associated with propagating and maintaining Epacridaceous species can be overcome.

The second field trip will be to visit one of our most threatened habitats - grasslands. This field trip will form part of the Ron Smith Memorial Lecture Seminar and Field Weekend in Octoberr, sponsored by the Society for Growing Australian Plants and the Dept of Geography & Environmental Studies. People working on all aspects of grasslands, including Dr Bob Parsons from La Trobe University, will be able to view the conditions and groupings which occur naturally, and to discuss propagation, re-introduction and habitat management.

The results of a co-operative approach by all agencies anmd organisations involved in research and management of rare and threatened species will contribute to the conservation of plant diversity.

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TOWNSVILLE BOTANIC GARDENS PROPAGATES RARE PANDAN FOR DISTRIBUTION

Robert Tucker, Townsville Botanic Gardens, P.O. Box 1268, Townsville QLD 4810

The spectacular climbing pandan, ***Freycinetia marginata,*** which currently has risk code of 3RC- (Briggs and Leigh 1988) is being vegetatively and sexually propagated at the Townsville Botanic Gardens. This species was apparently never abundant in the wild, its habitat being the wettest lowland closed forests of the region from about Cardwell north to Cape York (proper). It also occurs in Papua New Guinea where it is presumably more numerous.

Due to clearing for agriculture, much of its former range is now denied it. It is also very sensitive to drought and forest disturbance, so logging may have had a detrimental effect in some parts of its range where it may experience periods of extreme stress due to prolonged seasonal dryness, which is an occasional feature of the north Queensland humid tropics.

Two different collections of this species, one being from the Iron Range and the other from the Cape Tribulation area, are cultivated at the Townsville Botanic Gardens. They display some minor differences in bract colour and floral branch length but are otherwise very similar. Both plants have been flowering monoeciously for several years, which is unusual in Pandans which are almost exclusively dioecious (Tucker 1991)

There is now sufficient vegetative material to effect mass cutting propagation which is fairly straight forward. During the mid 1991 flowering, pollen was transferred from staminate inflorescences on each plant to pistillate inflorescences of the other, apparently resulting in successful fruit set. The plants were crossed as opposed to selfed, to produce more diverse seed progeny, although at this stage it appears that selfing in the wild is normal.

As we have the propagation material, we are now seeking interested land owners and land managers who have suitable habitats (ie. wet, lowland closed forests, within the abovementioned area) which are protected and who are interested in conducting a population-increasing re-introduction program at such sites. Material can also be made available to educational, conservation, commercial and private establishments/individuals, local and state government conservation programs etc.

Planting material from vegetative propagation will be available during 1992 and seedlings later, possibly by early 1993. Enquiries should be made to the author at the above address or by phoning (077) 220 347.

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EDUCATION AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AT THE ROYAL TASMANIAN BOTANIC GARDENS

Andrew Smith, Education Officer, Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

In Tasmania we have around 25% of the State protected in conservation reserves, with most being in World Heritage Areas. And yet, we still have 138 species listed as rare or threatened.

National Parks are the best way of conserving natural systems, but it is not always possible to protect all species through a system of reserves. For some species we need conservation reserves, ex situ living collections, ex situ propagation and re-introductions and community education - an integrated approach to plant conservation.

In 1990 a report on the "Rare or Threatened Australian Plants in Cultivation in Australia" was prepared by the Australian National Botanic Gardens. It said in part that, "As the only botanical garden in Tasmania it (RTBG) should be able to play a role in public education. At this stage it is a pleasant park with a leaning toward exotic species but has the potential for the development of a regional collection of

Tasmanian plants." In the year that has followed the publication of that assessment, things have changed considerably.

A Tasmanian Section has been established under the supervision of Sib Corbett, a landscape design consultant. The area is small but contains a cross section of the Tasmanian flora displayed in habitat types with in excess of 300 different species (some 25 of which are rare or threatened.)

The public awareness aspect is the strong point of our ex situ collection with a large percentage of our 300,000 visitors per year encountering the Tasmanian Section. The site will be developed to include information about the issues associated with species conservation as well as information about individual species. The Tasmanian Section allows people to meet an endangered species regardless of their physical ability.

Because of the limited space at the Domain site, we are unable to create a garden that can be considered useful as a genetic bank on its own, but we hope to over come the lack of space by developing an annexe exclusively for native plants.

We now have a regular collecting and propagation program with eight collection trips having been made since August 1990 and more than 90 species successfully propagated from cuttings. We have also made a start on the collection and propagation of some of our species at most risk, including ***Carex tasmanica*, *Lomatia tasmanica*, *Ranunculus prasinus*** and ***Phebalium daviesii*.** This program is specifcally aimed at producing material for reintroduction as part of Species Recovery Plans co-ordinated on a state basis by the Endangered Plants Recovery Commitee. The RTBG's role in the species recovery program extends beyond the vital horticultural research and production into public education.

The Botanic Gardens Conservation Strategy, compiled by the Botanic Gardens Conservation Secretariat states that botanic gardens "are ideally placed to convince the public of the importance of plant conservation". As the most visited site in Tasmania, it would seem prudent to put a concerted effort into developing an environmental awareness in that audience by looking at the big picture of nature conservation. It is necessary to create a concern for the natural environent as a whole with the emphasis on species at risk coming as an end product of a conservation education program. If the proper base of understanding and empathy is in place, concern for endangered species will often be an automatic flow on from the education program.

Recovery plans for species provide a unique opportunity in environmental education that has not previously been available. They don't just prevent the problem from getting worse, they actually make the situation better! Any Recovery Plan should always take the opportunity to involve the local community, schools or special interest groups in the activity. This personal involvement is more likely to inspire some of the lifestyle changes that are required if environmental abuse is to be changed to environmental sustainability.

Three practical education projects that the RTBG have become successfully involved with are: the re-vegetaion of an eroding bank at Fahan School which involved the use of the rare ***Eucalyptus risdonii***; the propagation and planting of ***Eucalyptus viminalis*** on Bruny Island in a project to save the Forty Spot Pardalote, and; the establishment of the Huntington Flora Reserve near Hobart.

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AN HERBARIUM AND BOTANIC GARDENS IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

Mynee Qusa Sirikolo, Honiara Herbarium and Botanical Gardens, Forestry Division
P.O.Box G24, Honiara, Solomon Islands

The Herbarium

The Honiara Herbarium was established in 1965 by the then Forestry Department of the Ministry of Natural Resources. This co-incided with the appointment of the forest botanist, Dr. T.C. Whitmore who made extensive collections throughout the Solomons to produce the book entitled "Guide to the Forests of the British Solomon Islands."

Prior to the establishment of the herbarium, a good many collections had been done by expatriates but were deposited in overseas herbaria. Between 1965 and 1972, a vast number of collections were made by the Forestry Department collectors and by the Royal Society Expedition to the Solomons. The collections of F.S. Walker who did the foundation work on plant collection and recording of vernacular names and uses for his book "The Forests of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate" in 1945-1946, are also retained in the Herbarium.

The Herbarium is situated inside the Honiara Botanic Gardens. It holds about 30,000 plant specimens which includes some overseas collections received through exchange. Since its establishment the Herbarium has been under the care of the Forestry Division. From about 1972-1988, the herbarium was closed. Lack of funding and qualified staff are its two main problems. However, as from February 1990, a New Zealand volunteer botanist, David Glenny, was employed on a two year contract to revive the Herbarium and to train me to manage it after he leaves. It has now been open for more than a year and a half.

The main functions of the Honiara Herbarium are to:
. Store dried plant specimens collected both locally and overseas
. Provide a plant identification service
. Curate and maintain the current collections
. Make new collections
. Provide information about the flora of the Solomons to the Forestry Division and other organisations
. Carry out ethnobotanical research, recording local uses and vernacular names of plants
. Liaise with other scientific research and educational institutions both local and overseas

The Botanic Gardens

The Honiara Botanic Gardens was established in 1967 by the Forestry Department under a proposal put forward by Geoff Dennis who was the Curator of the Herbarium at the time.

It occupies a total area of about 16 ha. and is situated in the capital of the Solomons, Honiara. The living collection covers a large variety of tropical plants. Palms are a special feature of the gardens due to the interest of Geoff Dennis in this plant group.

Many plants grow naturally inside the Gardens while others were planted. Both local and exotic species are represented in the living collections. Most plants with known identity were labelled with botanical, common and a vernacular (Kwar'ae) name. The origin of some exotic plants is also indicated.

Recently, the Garden was transferred to the Honiara Municipal Authority to take care of, while the Forestry Division provides the necessary technical advice and other requirements when needed. The Gardens also has two nurseries which provide seedlings for Forestry Extension Re-afforestation Projects and also fruit trees and ornamentals for homes in and around Honiara. The Gardens also serves as a faunal reserve for animals, reptiles, butterflies and birds.

The basic aims of the Honiara Botanical Gardens are threefold:

1. Amenity purposes - to provide a source of public interest, aesthetic enjoyment and recreation in the form of accessible natural bushland with steep forested ridges, gentle valley slopes, deep and cool palm-shaded gullies, cascading streams and areas of shaded lawn.

2. Demonstration/Educational purposes - to show and educate visitors, tourists, children, and students

about the importance of plants.

3. Scientific purposes - to develop and preserve living collections of plants, particularly native species, for biological study and other research and to supplement the herbarium collections.

The Protective Custody Conference.

The Honiara Herbarium and Botanical Gardens was one of the four Pacific islands organisations having representatives who attended the Protective Custody Conference held in Canberra on March 1991. (Others came from Fiji, Western Samoa and Papua New Guinea)

During such a Conference a small organisation from a small country like ours enjoys the privilege of learning about what has been going on in other organisations and other countries. The Conference programme was such that it was a regional plant conservation conference and not for Australia alone. It provided us with the opportunity to make new contacts, exchange ideas, information and experience with other organisations that have similar interests and concerns.

We feel that we can participate and not allow ourselves to be just spectators o f the Australian Network for Plant Conservation. We see it as a regional body and thank the ANBG for taking the lead in establishing such an organisation near us.

The establishment of the ANPC is vital at this point in time in the region. However, for such an organisation to succeed, regional co-operation must be achieved. This may involve:

. dedication to the work of the network by the people and organisations involved.

. provision of a forum for meetings between organisations involved in the ANPC and all levels within the government and non-government sectors where problems can be shared and discussed to find solutions.

. provision of appropriate training requirements to those who urgently need such training.

. effective liaison with other regional bodies in exchanging ideas, information, monitoring of research programmes etc.

The Honiara Herbarium and Botanical Gardens wish the ANPC every success in its endeavour to see its dreams come true.

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SPECIES PROFILE

GREVILLEA SP. NOV. (TUMUT)

Geoff Butler, Australian Network for Plant Conservation

Around 10 years a go a field naturalist/bushwalker, Mr Tom Wilkinson, found a species of ***Grevillea*** in a valley near Tumut, NSW. The specimen was sent away for identification, but he knew the name provided was not correct. It remained unknown until May 1991 when a small amount of material was brought to the Australian National Botanic Gardens in Canberra, where it was recognised as being something new. A search was initiated immediately and some 17 plants were found, some of which had been damaged or destroyed by power line easement clearing and others were under immediate threat from roadworks being carried out in the near vicinity. The land was under the control of a number of management agencies, thus complicating the threats to the species and making protection of the site more difficult.

A meeting was held between NSW NPWS, Tumut Council and staff from ANBG and it was decided that a fence around the population was of prime importance and it was decided that the NPWS and Tumut Council would work together to fence the plants. Subsequent searches have located another small but vigorous population further downstream which has increased the known numbers to 80 plants, but as they are still in the flood zone and accessible to foraging stock and fire, the species is still highly endangered.

Further discussions have been held with the NPWS, Tumut Council, local landholders, a local nurseryman the Tumut Ecology Reserve Trust and the Society for Growing Australian Plants (Canberra Region). All these people and organisations have expressed their interest in being involved in a species recovery plan. The plan is being prepared at present by the ANBG.

As an interesting aside to the ***Grevillea*** story, while searches were being made for further populations of the ***Grevillea,*** at least two other new species (***Prostanthera*** and ***Pomaderris***)have been confirmed in the same area, with the possibility of a third (***Westringia)*** which requires further study. More will be presented on these species in later newsletters.

If you have a species you wish to be included in a future species profile section, please send to ANPC soon.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

APPM Forest Products, P O Box 63, Ridgley, TAS 7321. Contact Dr David de Little.
Australian National Botanic Gardens, P O Box 1777, Canberra 2601. Contact Dr Roger Hnatiuk.
Botanic Garden of Adelaide & State Herbarium, North Terrace, Adelaide 5000. Contact Dr Brian Morley.
Ms Carolyn Burke, "Manners Creek Station" PMB 48, Mt Isa 4825
Richard Burns, 17 Deviation Road, Penguin 7316
Dr Geoff Burrows, Ron Potter Centre, Charles Sturt University, Wagga 2650
CSIRO Division of Plant Industry, PO Box 1600, Canberra 2601. Contact Mr John Briggs.
Dulegal Arboretum Association, Nundle Rd, Woolomin, 2340. Contact Ms Barb Graham.
Louise Gilfedder, Dept Geography & Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, GPO Box 252C, Hobart 7000
Greening Australia (WA), 1118 Hay St, West Perth, 6005. Contact Murray Edmonds
Barrie Hadlow, 30 Maranboy St, Fisher 2611
Mark Hoult, PMB 106, Ti Tree Research Farm, Ti Tree via Alice Springs 0872
Hunter Region Botanic Gardens Ltd, Pacific Hwy, Motto Farm, Newcastle. Contact Kevin Stokes
Kingfern Natives, PO Box 110, Albion Park 2527. Contact Mr Egon Demuth.
Olive Pink Flora Reserve, PO Box 8644, Alice Springs 0871. Contact Mr Clarrie Smith.
R F Parsons, Botany Dept., La Trobe University, Bundoora 3083.
Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra 3141. Contact Mr Stephen Forbes.
Mrs Esma Salkin, 38 Pinewood Drive, Mt Waverley 3149
Society for Growing Australian Plants (Newcastle Group), 26 William St, Toronto 2283. Contact the Secretary.
Society for Growing Australian Plants (Tasmania) Inc., GPO Box 1353P, Hobart 7001.Contact the Secretary.
Dr J Tarran, University of Technology, Dept Applied Biology, Westbourne St, Gore Hill, NSW
Townsville Botanic Gardens, P O Box 1268, Townsville 4810. Contact Robert Tucker.
John Wrigley AM, P O Box 1639, Coffs Harbour 2450
World Wide Fund for Nature Australia, GPO Box 528, Sydney 2000. Contact Mr Ray Nias.
Zoological Board of Victoria, P O Box 74, Parkville 3052. Contact Mr John Arnott.

Donations have been gratefully received from Kingfern Natives and Mark Hoult..

Friends of Myall Park

BOTANIC GARDENS

Set in natural bushland near Glenmorgan, Myall Park Botanic Garden is internationally recognised for its wide collection of rare plants. Specialising in Australian native flora from arid, semi-arid and sub-tropical regions, it represents the life work of Mr. David Gordon who started this outstanding project in the 1940's. With his wife Dorothy, a well known wildlife artist, David Gordon assembled a vast selection of seeds and cuttings to form the basis of the 90 hectare garden and the herbarium of approximately 7000 specimens. David Gordon, now in his nineties, will always be remembered for the superb hybrid grevilleas named after his daughters Robyn, Sandra and Merinda. Plant Varietal Rights came to Australia too late for these plants to bring any royalties from the hundreds of thousands of sales made by nurseries, and to date the considerable cost of establishing and maintaining the garden has been borne solely by Mr. Gordon - a situation which for many reasons cannot continue.

In an effort to guarantee the survival of the garden, a non-profit company has been formed. David Gordon works closely with his co-directors who are taking increased responsibility for the administration, maintenance and further development of this precious piece of national heritage.

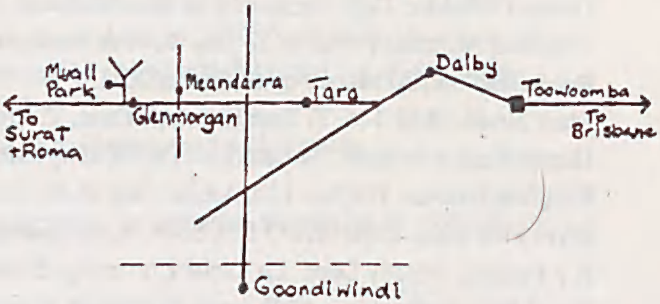
You are invited to become a "Friend" of Myall Park Botanic Garden. Your annual membership dues will assist us to continue David Gordon's work in the garden and herbarium, and we would welcome any practical assistance you can offer. In exchange, we offer you the Members Benefits outlined below, the most important of which we feel is our invitation to join us at an Open Day in Springtime to experience the joy of Australia's unique wildflowers at their best.

Individual Members' Benefits include:

- Newsletter with botanical and horticultural information,
- Free entrance to garden including Open Days,
- Invitation to field days and botanic functions,
- Opportunity to participate in activities at the Garden.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1991 - 1992

Individual	$15
Household	$25
Senior/Pensioner	$8
Community Groups	$30
Retail Nursery Outlets	$40
Corporations	$50
Life Membership	$250



Further information: Telephone Nita Lester (076) 329540 a/h Joan Schwennesen (076) 265303

Please send completed application including subscription to:

The Executive Officer,
Friends of Myall Park Garden,
Post Office, Glenmorgan, 4423.

I/We wish to join the Friends of Myall Park Botanic Garden.

Please print:

Mrs/Miss/Ms/Mr ....

Address ....

.... Postcode ....

Telephone .... Fax ....

Category of Membership ....

Payment enclosed $ ....

(Cheques made payable to Friends Myall Park Botanic Garden)

I/WE WOULD/NOT BE INTERESTED IN ASSISTING WITH:

☐ Open Days (signs, general assistance)
☐ Newsletter production (collect articles, layout etc)
☐ Herbarium (helping with specimens, records etc)
☐ Promotion (designing pamphlets, sponsorships etc)
☐ Other (please indicate your interests)

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THE AUSTRALIAN NETWORK FOR PLANT CONSERVATION

Just over 200 years of European settlement has had a severe impact on Australia's natural ecosystems. The current estimate of extinct plant species in Australia is 74, with 178 species endangered and another 3234 under some degree of threat.

Fortunately the community is becoming more conscious of the need to protect global environments from the threats facing them. It is universally recognised that the preservation of habitat is the most desirable means of conserving the genetic diversity of all organisms, however some of these organisms are so threatened that the only means of saving them will be to secure them outside of their natural habitat until suitable places can be located to re-establish them. Some may have to be maintained permanently in ex situ collections. This complimentary role for ex situ conservation is now being referred to as **integrated conservation.**

In March 1991 the Australian National Botanic Gardens (ANBG) , with support from the Endangered Species Unit (of the Australian National Parks & Wildlife Service) held a conference entitled "Protective Custody". The aim of the conference was to involve all organisations and individuals interested in plant conservation and to encourage co-operation between these organisations by the formation of a co-ordinating body for plant conservation. Delegates from Britain, Fiji, New Zealand, the Phillipines, Solomon Islands, the USA and Western Samoa also attended the conference.

During the conference, consensus was reached that Australasian Region does need a body to co-ordinate integrated plant conservation activities, and a proposal for the formation of the Australian Network for Plant Conservation (ANPC) was produced and widely accepted.

The ANPC will draw its membership from throughout Australia (in both public and private sectors) and will have a national office at the ANBG. It will be be the co-ordinating organisation for integrated plant conservation in Australia. It will:

i) establish a multisite National Endangered Species Collection for use in the practical recovery of endangered species by Recovery Plans, research, education, display and general horticulture.
ii) locate and bring together information on integrated plant conservation activities in Australia and provide access to this information for members.
iii) assist in the national co-ordination and priorities of plant conservation projects to avoid duplication
iv) provide advice to members and promote plant conservation activities
v) communicate on a regular basis by means of a newsletter.
vi) organise workshops, training courses and conferences

For further information on the ANPC please contact the Director, Australian National Botanic Gardens, PO Box 1777, Canberra 2601.

Australian Network for Plant Conservation

GPO Box 1777
Canberra ACT 2601
AUSTRALIA

Telephone 06) 250 9450
Fax 06) 250 9599

MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name of Agency/individual..
Postal Address..
....
....Postcode:.................................
phone number(s)..........................   fax number(s)...........................

If an Agency or Corporation,
please provide name of a
contact person..

MEMBERSHIP FEE STRUCTURE

Federal, State or Local Government agencies, corporations & industry associations	$200
Other non profit organisations	$50
interested individuals	$30

Also available are copies of the Proposal for an Australian Network for Plant Conservation and Recovery Plan for *Grevillea iaspicula*. The latter provides a guide for preparing recovery plans if seeking funds for recovery projects.These are available at $5 each.

Membership fee.$.................................
......copies of Proposal @ $5 each $.................................
.....copies of Plan @ $5 each $.................................
donation? $.................................

Please make out all cheques etc. to the Australian Network for Plant Conservation

I enclose my cheque/money order for $.............................

Do you know of anyone who would also be interested in becoming a member of the ANPC? If so please provide us with their address below or you may even wish to consider a gift membership!

Established by Australian National Botanic Gardens – a Division of Australian National Parks and Wildlife Service